(XXXI YEAR.) THE (No 1602.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1776.

LONDON, *Feb.* 20.

ALL the transports that have arrived here from Boston are to be docked and got ready as soon as possible, in order to take on board a quantity of porter and other fresh supplies, which are to be sent to the men of war stationed at America.

Several of the captains have complained by letter to the admiralty, that their respective ships were too weakly manned to proceed to sea, which has been taken no notice of; in consequence of which they have had private surveys, and attestations signed by several officers of the exact state of their complements, in order to exculpate themselves, in case of accidents that may arise from the scandalous manner in which they have been sent to sea.

Upon an average, the ships of war now equipping for America have not more than six seamen to ninety others in their complements.

A letter from the Hague, dated Feb. 16, says, "It is said that the Amsterdamers have not only consented to cede the Scotch brigade in the Dutch service to Great-Britain; but have proposed to the states of Holland that it should never return to this country any more."

House of Commons. Col. Barre was extremely severe on a law officer (Mr. Wedderburne), whom he compared to Abee Polignac, and described him as a little, pert, affected, political prater; the comparison was felt, and caused a laugh; he said, that it was difficult to express the feelings and indignation of a man of honour, stung and irritated by the goats and insects of court corruption. He affirmed, that the troops, from a fixed aversion to the service, grossly misbehaved at Bunker's-hill on the 17th of June.

Gen. Burgoyne, in contradiction, allowed that the troops gave way a little at one time, because they were flanked by the fire out of the houses, &c, at Charles-Town, but that they soon rallied and advanced; and no men on earth ever behaved with more spirit, firmness and perseverance, till they forced the enemy out of their intrenchments. He said, he was an eye witness of the whole affair, and consequently, as he spoke from his own knowledge, and not by hearsay, he ventured to speak with the greatest confidence.

At about half past three o'clock the hon. Mr. Charles Fox arose, and having spoken with much warmth and great abilities for upwards of an hour, in which he gave a very full and pointed recapitulation of the mistakes and errors of administration, from the resolutions proposed to the house by lord North in Feb. 1774, to that day, he concluded by moving, that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the cause of our present misfortunes, and unhappy situation, relative to the late disputes with America; he was seconded by lord Ossory, in a short but sensible speech. He was followed by lord Mulgrave, who answered Mr. Fox pretty fully, and was replied to by the hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in an able and well digested speech; after which a very interesting debate was carried on for several hours. The division was at two this morning, when the numbers were, in support of Mr. Fox's motion, 104; against it, 240. The principal speakers in the debate, which was ably handled on both sides, were, (besides the abovementioned) lord North, Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Howe, Mr. Stanley, Sir Edward Deering, Mr. Hay, the lord advocate of Scotland, the solicitor general, col. Barre, the lord mayor governor Johnstone, Mr. Adams, Mr. Cruger, and Mr. T. Townshend.

The following is extracted from a pamphlet lately published, entitled, "*A SECOND APPEAL to the* JUSTICE *and* INTERESTS *of the* PEOPLE *on the measures respecting* AMERICA.

THE conclusion from the foregoing considerations, duly weighed, will, I conceive, be sound and decisive, whether it be for war, or for peace and reconcilement. The question is great. A greater never before called for our attention. The fate of empires hang upon it. The protestant religion, the British constitution, the prosperity, the opulence, the existence of Great-Britain, depend upon the issue. Let us then give it that attention which its high importance merits.

The armament of last year against America was 10,000 soldiers, and 3000 seamen. It was then supposed the Americans would not resist. The event has proved they will. That armament is half consumed, without effecting a single thing of any consequence. I have converted with no officer on the subject, who thinks a main army of less than 30,000 men, with an adequate train of artillery, 10,000 men for the southern parts of the continent, and 10,000 seamen, including marines, can open the campaign with possibility of success. This estimate I purposely state as low as possible.

Forty thousand land forces will be	£. 1,000,000
Ordnance service	500,000
Transport service	600,000
Ten thousand seamen, including marines	600,000
Staff and hospital	70,000
Building and repairs of ships	100,000
Forage, bread, &c. for the fleet and army	1,000,000
Extra expence	600,000
Total for the American war	4,470,000

It must be remembered, that the peace establishment, together with the interest of the national debt, entirely exhausts the present supplies; that the sinking fund is almost emptied; that the debt already incurred for the war we have carried on with America cannot be less than 2,100,000*l.* and that the necessities of the civil list will call this year for 500,000*l.* At the lowest computation, then, if we are to continue this war, the additional expence of the ensuing year will be 7,000,000*l.* which must be provided for by additional taxes. Let us then consider what we shall lose in revenue and commerce, during a continuance of an increase of taxes, to furnish the extraordinary supplies for this unnatural war. Mr. Glover, whose knowledge and accuracy is undoubted, estimates the revenue arising from North-America, actually received, at 300,000*l.* per ann. Besides this, the taxes which are involved in the price of the manufactures we furnish them, and which must fall with the failure of our exports, cannot be estimated at less than 1,000,000*l.* The neat revenue arising from duties and excise on West-India productions, is seven hundred thousand pounds, half of which cannot but fall in consequence of this dispute. Your exports to North-America were three millions per ann. which were paid for in raw materials that trebled their value upon being manufactured, and entered deeply into the whole system of your manufactures and commerce.

Upon this estimate, then, observe what must be your over-taxed and ruined situation.

Additional supplies for the year 1776	£. 6,470,000
Deficiencies in the revenue	1,650,000
Total equivalent to an actual increase in taxes of	8,120,000
If we add to this the supplies for the current service of the year, which amount to	11,000,000
The sum total will be	19,120,000

This sum far exceeds the burthen of any year during the last war. The ruinous consequences of it are plain and inevitable. There is no man in his senses who can sit seriously down and shew by what resources we can supply such an enormous demand. It is an absolute insanity to suppose our funds and our credit will survive the shock. Nor is it more rational to suppose, that a less force will suffice or that such force can be supported at less expence. Indeed the ministers have already thrown out in parliament, that 40,000 men will be requisite. A less number would be an army of inability and irritation. Nor have I indeed an idea that such a force, though formidable, will be effectual. It may check, but it cannot conquer America. A war at more than 3000 miles distance, against an enemy we now find united, active, able and resolute; where every foot of ground is to be won by inches, and at the same fatal expence with Bunker's-hill; where fastness grows upon fastness, and labyrinth on labyrinth; where a check is a defeat, and a defeat is ruin.

It is a war of absurdity and madness. We shall sooner pluck the moon from her sphere than conquer such a country. But when we consider all its circumstances, that such a war is to be waged by a nation so exhausted of men that we are obliged to hire foreigners; so overburthened with debt, that we are sinking under its weight, divided and distracted among ourselves, while they are knit together, like a strong man, with one spirit of enthusiastic liberty, one sense of grievance and universal desperation; I know not with what name of folly and infatuation to brand the attempt. It is agreed that the grand American army amounts to 50,000 chosen men, led by experienced generals, animated by every motive that can inspire undaunted and heroic valour, disciplined to all the advantages of the country, comforted and confirmed by every assistance which the attachment, the interest, the zeal, of the inhabitants, can minister, and capable of being recruited or reinforced with the utmost facility. Against this army are we to contend, under every possible disadvantage. Our generals unacquainted with the particular country, our soldiers unanimated, I will not say disgusted, by the nature of the service, embarrassed by the natural obstacles of an impracticable country, harrassed and distressed by an irritated, hostile peasantry, recruiting difficult, reinforcement impossible. Under these insuperable obstacles what can ensue from the attempt but rout and ruin? Will the ministry state to us a plan? I do not require it should be practicable, let it only be plausible. Till that is done, we shall be warranted to retort upon administration general Gage's charge against the provincials, and call the attempt an act of phrenzy.

WATERTOWN, *May* 6.

On Wednesday last arrived at Newbury, capt. John Lee, from Bilboa in twenty-nine days, and informs, that on the 14th of last month, in longitude 45 from London, he spoke a vessel from Plymouth in England, who informed him, that, four days before, he parted with a fleet of sixty sail of transports, bound for Boston, under the command of admiral lord Howe, having on board 12000 Hessian troops. He saw and read the London papers down to the 12th of March, from which, and by the captain of the vessel, he learnt, that twenty-seven commissioners were on board this fleet, and that they were directed, if possible, to adjust matters; if not, they were ordered to risque every thing to penetrate into the country; if not able to effect this, then to burn and destroy all in their power. Burgoyne was near sailing with 4000 Hanoverians for Quebec, and a number of regiments are gone to the southern colonies. The ministry had quieted the Prussian monarch by paying him all his demands. France and Spain had objected against any Russians coming this way.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bilboa, dated March 28, 1776.

"Letters from London, received by last night's mail, mention, that 17300 German troops were going to Boston and Canada. The duke of Richmond proposed to make an humble address to his majesty, to hasten a reconciliation; to which the duke of Cumberland joined, and censured much the ministerial measures; but it was rejected, and the plan was determined by his majesty, with lords Sandwich, Germaine, Howe, and admiral Montague, to act against America; and admiral Montague set out immediately for Portsmouth, in order to sail with his fleet. Admiral Howe was to follow him as soon as the vessel was ready to receive him: so that we shudder at the consequence, but hope God will preserve you all."

NEWPORT, *May* 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, May 4.

"A courier arrived this day from Boston, giving the following intelligence, by a letter from Thomas Cushing, by order of the general court of the Massachusetts-Bay.

"To the hon. the general court of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Salem, May 2, 1776.

"The committee of Salem have this moment received the followng intelligence by Richard Darby, Esq; from Newbury-Port, who says, that he this day, about one o'clock, talked with capt. John Lee, then just arrived in 29 days from Bilboa, who says, that on the 15th of April, he fell in with, and was on board, a brig from Plymouth, in England, bound to Newfoundland; the master of which informed him, that three days before, he parted with a fleet of sixty sail of transports, under the command of lord Howe, having on board 12,000 Hessians, bound to Boston, together with twenty-seven commissioners: that gen. Burgoyne, with 4000 Hanoverians, sailed, or was to sail about the same time with the fleet abovementioned, to go to Quebec: that said Lee read the English papers on board the brig, by which it appeared, that the parliament had voted pay for the foreign troops: that the king of Prussia's demand on Great-Britain had been paid: that the people in England were greatly desirous of a restoration of harmony; and that the commissioners were to use their utmost efforts to that end, which failing, the troops were to lay waste the country, if in their power.

"Isaac Smith, Esq; shews us a letter from Mr. Guardoque, brought by capt. Lee, dated Bilboa, March 27, in which is the following paragraph:

"No news from England, except that 17,300 German troops were going to Boston and Canada, some of which were embarking about three weeks ago. May God preserve you is my hearty wish."

NEW-YORK, *May* 15.

An express arrived here on Monday evening, from the northern army, who brought letters from generals Sullivan and Schuyler, which mention that our people had possessed and destroyed part of the lower town of Quebec, and made a breach in the walls of the upper town.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 13.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, April 12, 1776.

"The 6th ult. there were 23 transports went past this place under convoy of the Experiment, a 40 gun ship, bound for Boston, but there were no vessels in the fleet of any force, except a French built ship of 8 guns, and a Bermuda sloop, fitted out at Antigua, of 8 guns, but two out of the eight happen to be wood. They have likewise a brig fitted out of Dominica to cruise, but I hope we shall be up with them as soon as the congress grants commissions.

"There is a great opportunity of making a fortune at this time, if the commissions were granted: As for the Antiguans, they are the most cruel and unjust wretches existing, for they condemn every vessel if she has only the name of being once in America."

Extract of a letter from Watertown, March 27.

"Your's of the 5th instant came to hand last week, which I should immediately have answered, but was obliged to wait to obtain the particulars I now send. The general court passed an order that the second and last Tuesdays in each month should be the days to take the saltpetre into the store, and appointed Mr. Phipps to inspect it; February 14th, being the first day, we received from

Harris and co. at Newberry	257 lb	
Horton and co. at ditto	331	1 quarter
Beal and co. at Hingham	43	
Kingsbury and Walpool	24	1 half
Enoch Bagely, at Almsbury	86	3 quarters
Quimby, at ditto	124	
James Bagely, at ditto	115	3 quarters
	982	1 qur.
Feb 27. Received from Mr. Phipps, the inspector, which he took in from several towns	262	
March 13. Received from ditto	828	
March 26. Received from Mr. John Peck, which he inspected from several towns	1528	3 quar.
	3601	

"I embraced the opportunity yesterday of enquiring of the several persons who brought in the saltpetre, what quantity they judged their respective towns

would send in by the first of June, and they judged as follows:

Duxbury	500	Marblehead	900
Hingham	300	Halifax	200
Salem	700	Dartmouth	200
Leominster	200	Concord	300
Harvard	500	Plynton	200
Dedham	300	Swanfey	800
Taunton	700	Lancaster	400
Norton	500	Raynham	350
Mansfield	200	Danvers	1000
Sandwich	1400	Shutesbury	700
	5300	Newbury-Port	2530
			7350

"This is the beſt intelligence I am able to procure at this time; I will endeavour to collect further particulars and forward them to you.

"The powder mill at Andover is at work, but I cannot give you any particulars.

"I congratulate you on Boſton's being once more in the hands of its proper owners. The precipitancy with which the enemy took flight, wears ſuch indelible marks of a panic as Britiſh troops will not eaſily wipe off."

May 18. By a gentleman arrived here laſt night from New-York, we are informed, that the commiſſioners, with the Heſſian troops, had arrived at Halifax. It was ſaid at New-York, that the commiſſioners were on their way to treat with the congreſs, and that the troops were to ſtay at Halifax.

On Monday next the hon. general aſſembly of this province meets here.

MONTREAL, *May* 16. By col. Campbell, who arrived here early this morning from Quebec, we are informed, that two men of war, two frigates, and one tender, arrived there early on Monday the 6th inſtant. About eleven o'clock the enemy ſallied out, to the number, as is ſuppoſed, of 1000 men. Our forces were ſo diſperſed at different parts, that not more than 200 could be collected together at head-quarters. This ſmall force could not reſiſt the enemy. All our cannon, 500 muſkets, and about 200 ſick, unable to come off, have fallen into their hands. The retreat was made with the utmoſt precipitation and confuſion, however col. Campbell informs us that he imagines we have loſt very few men, except the ſick above mentioned.

Gen. Thomas was laſt Thurſday evening at Dechambeau. At a council of war it was determined to retreat to the mouth of the Sorel. This day gen. Arnold goes down there and if he can get information of the enemy's real ſtrength, and it ſhould be found inconſiderable, perhaps a council of war, on conſideration, may think proper to march the army back to Dechambeau, which is now ſtrengthened by col. Gratton's, Burb's, and Sinclair's regiments Beſides the above loſs is one batteau, loaden with powder, ſuppoſed to contain 30 barrels, and an armed veſſel, which the crew were obliged to abandon, were intercepted by one of our enemies frigates.

Publiſhed by order of the congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In CONGRESS, *March* 26.

WHEREAS the Britiſh parliament claiming of late years a right to bind the North-American colonies by law in all caſes whatſoever, have enacted ſtatutes for raiſing a revenue in theſe colonies, and diſpoſing of ſuch revenue as they thought proper, without the conſent, and againſt the will of the coloniſts. And whereas it appearing to them, that (they not being repreſented in parliament) ſuch claim was altogether unconſtitutional, and, if admitted, would at once reduce them from the rank of freemen to a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery; the ſaid colonies, therefore, ſeverally remonſtrated againſt the paſſing, and petitioned for a repeal of thoſe acts---but in vain. And whereas the ſaid claim being perſiſted in, other unconſtitutional and oppreſſive ſtatutes have been ſince enacted, by which the powers of the admiralty courts in the colonies are extended beyond their ancient limits, and juriſdiction is given to ſuch courts in caſes ſimilar to thoſe which in Great-Britain are triable by jury---Perſons are liable to be ſent to, and tried in Great-Britain, for an offence created and made capital by one of thoſe ſtatutes, though committed in the colonies---the harbour of Boſton was blocked up---people indicted for murder in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay may, at the will of the governor, be ſent for trial to any other colony, or even to Great-Britain---the chartered conſtitution of government in that colony is materially altered---the Engliſh laws and a free government, to which the inhabitants of Quebec were entitled by the king's royal proclamation, are aboliſhed, and French laws are reſtored; the Roman catholic religion (although before tolerated and freely exerciſed there) and an abſolute government are eſtabliſhed in that province, and its limits extended through a vaſt tract of country, ſo as to border on the free proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements, with deſign of uſing a whole people, differing in religious principles from the neighbouring colonies, and ſubject to arbitrary power, as fit inſtruments to overawe and ſubdue the colonies. And whereas the delegates of all the colonies on this continent, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, aſſembled in a general congreſs at Philadelphia, in a moſt dutiful manner, laid their complaints at the foot of the throne, and humbly implored their ſovereign, that his Royal authority and interpoſition might be uſed for their relief from the grievances occaſioned by thoſe ſtatutes, and aſſured his majeſty, that harmony between Great-Britain and America, ardently deſired by the latter, would be thereby immediately reſtored, and that the coloniſts confided in the magnanimity and juſtice of the king and parliament for redreſs of the many other grievances under which they laboured. And whereas, theſe complaints being wholly diſregarded, ſtatutes ſtill more cruel than theſe above-mentioned, have been enacted, prohibiting the intercourſe of the colonies with each other, reſtricting their trade, and depriving many thouſands of people of the means of ſubſiſtence, by reſtraining them from fiſhing on the American coaſt. And whereas large fleets and armies have been ſent to America, in order to inforce the execution of thoſe laws, and to compel an abſolute and implicit ſubmiſſion to the will of a corrupt and deſpotic adminiſtration, and in conſequence thereof, hoſtilities having been commenced in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by the troops under command of gen. Gage, whereby a number of peaceable, helpleſs, and unarmed people, were wantonly robbed and murdered, and there being juſt reaſon to apprehend the like hoſtilities would be committed in all the other colonies, the coloniſts were therefore driven to the neceſſity of taking up arms to repel force by force, and to defend themſelves and their properties againſt lawleſs invaſions and depredations. Nevertheleſs, the delegates of the ſaid colonies, aſſembled in another congreſs at Philadelphia, anxious to procure a reconciliation with Great-Britain upon juſt and conſtitutional principles, ſupplicated his majeſty to direct ſome mode by which the united applications of his faithful coloniſts might be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation: That in the mean time meaſures might be taken for preventing the further deſtruction of their lives; and that ſuch ſtatutes as immediately diſtreſſed any of the coloniſts might be repealed. And whereas, inſtead of obtaining that juſtice to which the coloniſts were and are of right intitled, the unnatural civil war into which they were juſt precipitated, and are involved, hath been proſecuted with unremitted violence; and the governors and others bearing the royal commiſſion in the colonies having broken the moſt ſolemn promiſes and engagements, and violated every obligation of honour, juſtice and humanity, have cauſed the perſons of divers good people to be ſeized and impriſoned, and their properties to be forcibly taken and detained, or deſtroyed, without any crime or forfeiture---excited domeſtic inſurrections---proclaimed freedom to ſervants and ſlaves---enticed or ſtolen them from, and armed them againſt their maſters---inſtigated and encouraged the Indian nations to war againſt the colonies---diſpenſed with the law of the land, and ſubſtituted law martial in its ſtead---killed many of the coloniſts---burned ſeveral towns and threatened to burn the reſt, and daily endeavour, by a conduct which has fullied the Britiſh arms, and would diſgrace even ſavage nations, to effect the ruin and deſtruction of the colonies.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 16.

Laſt Monday forty-five members of the houſe of burgeſſes met at the Capitol, purſuant to their laſt adjournment; but it being their opinion, that the people could not now be legally repreſented according to the ancient conſtitution, which has been ſubverted by the king, lords, and commons of Great-Britain, and conſequently diſſolved, they unanimouſly diſſolved themſelves accordingly.

The ſame day the general convention of delegates from the counties and corporations in this colony met at the Capitol, when the hon. Edmund Pendleton, Eſq; being elected preſident, addreſſed himſelf to the convention in the following manner:

GENTLEMEN,

BE pleaſed to accept my ſincere thanks for the honour done me in your election to this high and important office, which I eſteem the more, as it affords a public teſtimony that my former endeavours for the proper diſcharge of that truſt have not been unacceptable to my country. I beg leave to aſſure you of my unremitted attention to the arduous duties of my appointment, which I will endeavour to execute with the utmoſt impartiality; and, conſcious of my want of abilities, I ſhall rely with confidence on your candour to make the moſt favourable interpretation of all my actions.

We are now met in general convention, according to the ordinance for our election, at a time truly critical, when ſubjects of the moſt important and intereſting nature require our ſerious attention.

The adminiſtration of juſtice, and almoſt all the powers of government, have now been ſuſpended for near two years. It will become us to reflect whether we can longer ſuſtain the great ſtruggle we are making in this ſituation; and the caſe of criminals confined and not tried, and others who may be apprehended purſuant to our laws, deſerves particular notice.

Our military and naval arrangements, as well as the funds for ſupporting them, will call for our reviſion; and the ordinance preſcribing a mode of puniſhment for the enemies of America in this colony being very defective, will require amendment.

There are ſome articles more immediately neceſſary for our people, particularly ſalt, which it may be wiſe to encourage the production and manufacture of, either by increaſed bounties, or erecting public works, as ſhall be judged moſt effectual to that end.

Several reſolutions of congreſs, and letters from our delegates on theſe and other ſubjects, I am directed by the committee of ſafety to lay before you, together with ſeveral petitions they have received, on which it was not within their powers to determine.

In the diſcuſſion of theſe, and all other ſubjects which may come under our conſideration, permit me to recommend calmneſs, unanimity, and diligence, as the moſt likely means of bringing them to a happy and proſperous iſſue.

Col. John Willoughby, of Norfolk county, with his ſon, and between 60 and 70 negroes, have gone on board lord Dunmore's fleet. This old gentleman, ſome months ago, acted as lieutenant of his county under a commiſſion from lord Dunmore; but pleaded in his juſtification, that he had been compelled to receive it, and to take the oath preſcribed by his lordſhip. Some witneſſes appearing in the old man's favour, the laſt convention were pleaſed to reſtore him to the former good opinion of his countrymen; and now, in requital for ſuch kindneſs, has voluntarily, and without any compulſion, gone over to our enemies, thereby marking himſelf a vile apoſtate, and *black* traitor.

His majeſty's ſloop Nautilus, of 18 guns, is arrived in Hampton-road.

Laſt Wedneſday a conſiderable ſum of money was brought to town from Philadelphia, for the payment of the continental troops of this colony; under the eſcort of capt. Weſt, lieut. Tylton, and enſign Dover, of the Pennſylvania forces, with a party of their regiment.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

IN my laſt I endeavoured to ſhew, that a *conſtitutional independance*, founded on the ancient charters, and original contracts of the colonies, and warranted by the laws of nature, ought to have been the object of our wiſhes from the beginning of the diſpute; I mean ſuch an independence as would have given us a *total exemption from all parliamentary government*, under the allegiance of the crown of England. I will now proceed to ſhew why we ought ſtill to have in view this great object of a *conſtitutional independence*, and that the *neceſſity* of a *total ſeparation* from Britain does not yet ariſe.

Thoſe who cry out inceſſantly for an immediate ſubverſion of our ancient political ſyſtem would do well to conſider the ſubject in all its points of view, and look forward into the probable conſequences They will find, from a thorough knowledge of the hiſtory of mankind, that the Britiſh conſtitution, when conducted on its *pure and true principles*, is the moſt perfect form of government which ever yet has been invented by the wit of man. Every writer on politics agrees in this point; all nations acknowledge the truth of the aſſertion. This beautiful ſyſtem of legiſlation, which ſo equally tempers and combines the different forms of democracy, ariſtocracy, and monarchy, ſecures a ſufficient degree of liberty to the people, while it curbs the ambitious ſtrides of their rulers. It is free from thoſe numerous evils which ariſe out of either of the other forms, and ought for ever to be the object of a wiſe people. We ſhould remember, that the primary object of the diſpute was a *reſtoration of this conſtitution*: And, when reduced to the dire neceſſity of taking up arms in defence of our invaded rights, it is our duty to avoid ſullying ſo fair a cauſe by an unjuſtifiable ſubverſion of the whole ſyſtem, with the determined purpoſe of never ſheathing the ſword till we have recovered our rights. We ſhould deem the *re-eſtabliſhment of our original, our conſtitutional independancy, a ſufficient fruit of our victory.* Let us revolve in our minds all the benefits which we have derived from our original country: She hath ever been to us an outwork of defence againſt the ambitious and potent nations of Europe. She hath ſerved as a guide and a governor, to prevent and heal thoſe civil diſſentions which mutual jealouſy and emulation are too apt to excite in colonies growing up in each other's neighbourhood. To the influence of her excellent conſtitution we are indebted for that peace and proſperity which we have formerly enjoyed; and while we continue to live in the full poſſeſſion of our rights, under the gentle rule of the crown of England, we muſt go on progreſſively in that boundleſs career (of which there is no other inſtance in hiſtory) until the *ſeat of empire ſhall be tranſferred from Britain to America.*

Such is the proſpect on one ſide. Let us now ſee what the oppoſite view will preſent us. A public *declaration of abſolute independence* will exclude us for ever from terms with Great-Britain, and either create us a perpetual enemy, who will have it in her power to check our proſperity, or reduce us to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery. The events of war are uncertain; and, however much we may be elated with our preſent ſucceſſes, every wiſe politician will keep within his own graſp the means of promoting a continuance of ſucceſs, or of ſecuring the beſt terms on a reverſe of fortune. The people of England have manifeſted an early inclination to do us juſtice, while we contend for our conſtitutional liberties, and the miniſtry have found it difficult to recruit their armies; but the moment a declaration of independency comes out every man in England will become our enemy. Numbers in America, too, who have been foremoſt in their oppoſition to unconſtitutional oppreſſions, will conſcientiouſly ſtand forth againſt the idea of innovation. Already the evil has begun. Pennſylvania and the Jerſies have declared for a *conſtitutional connexion*, the two Carolinas for a *total ſeparation*. What the event will be let thoſe reflect that have thrown the deadly cauſe of diſunion among us. Why ſay any thing about it? If we are victorious, we ſhall have it in our power to command our own terms; but if the battle goes againſt us, what terms can we then expect, or where can the evil end?

I will venture to go further. Were we this moment triumphant in all the ſucceſs of victory, I ſhould ſtill think it for the intereſt and happineſs of America to enjoy the benefits and advantage of a free trade, and a conſtitutional independence, under the allegiance of the Britiſh crown. A ſyſtem of *abſolute independence* would burſt aſunder the bands of religion, of *oaths*, of laws, of language, of *blood*, of intereſt, of commerce; of all thoſe habitudes, in fine, which hold us united among ourſelves, under the influence of the common parent. Who ſees not that ſuch a rending to pieces muſt reach the entrails, the heart, the very life of the colonies? Should they have the good fortune to eſcape the fatal extremity of civil wars, will it be an eaſy matter for them to agree upon a new form of government? Is it probable that they will eſtabliſh a form on the ſame ſalutary principles as the old one; or is it practicable? If they ſhould incline to do ſo, who among us has pretenſions to the *throne?* But if (as is moſt probable) democracies, or ariſtocracies, ſhould be the modes, who does not feel himſelf a conſiderable loſer by the change? Was every colony to become a ſeparate and diſtinct ſtate, what endleſs diviſions among them! Should ſuch a number of little commonwealths, where the diverſity of laws, the inequality of riches, the variety of poſſeſſions, muſt ſow in ſecret the ſeeds of oppoſition in intereſts, be diſpoſed to form a confederated union, how adjuſt the rank which each ſhould hold in it, and the influence which each ſhould poſſeſs, in proportion to their reſpective riſks and importance? Jealouſy, and a hundred other paſſions, which ſo early divided the ſtates of Greece, would ſpread diſcord through a multitude of colonies, rather aſſociated by reſentment and indignation againſt Britain, which are but tranſitory and galling ties, than by the ſober and well weighed principles of a natural and permanent union. Their *confederacy* will continue no longer than the neceſſity of oppoſing the common enemy. When that neceſſity ceaſes, the turbulent ſpirit of conqueſt will break looſe; the ſtrong will over-run the weak, and they will mourn for the peaceful influence of the parent country. All theſe conſiderations ſeem to evince that an eternal divorce from Britain would be a great and grievous misfortune to theſe colonies.

But (ſay the friends of innovation) it is both unnatural and inconvenient for the ſovereign of America to reſide at three thouſand miles diſtance. This I look upon to be one of our greateſt bleſſings. A king at a diſtance can never have that perſonal influence, which we find to be the cauſe of every ſubverſion of the rights of the people; and, although ſome inconveniences may ariſe from his diſtant ſituation, the good by far overbalances the evil. Others have aſked, how can we again be reconciled to a people who hath declared us rebels; or acknowledge allegiance to a king who has violated the rights of the ſubject, and broke through the barriers of the conſtitution? I anſwer, that I care but little for their declarations, for as long as we [illegible]

power of retaliation in our hands, they will not dare treat us as rebels; and although I detest the principles of George III, and shall think it my duty at all times to oppose his unjust encroachments, yet I mean to preserve the constitution by restraining the king. All men are intoxicated with power, and it is the duty of the people to watch over those who must of necessity be vested with supreme command. The same caution holds good in monarchies, aristocracies, and republics. But I am told your scheme is merely visionary. The people of England will never agree to such a reconciliation as renders the crown independent of parliament. Let us beat them into compliance; they will be glad to receive us on those terms, rather than lose us altogether. And while we acknowledge allegiance to the crown of England, let us assert our natural, our constitutional rights to a free government, and oppose an invincible resistance to every shadow of parliamentary assistance over these colonies.

With much more shew of reason it is alleged, that necessity and our common safety, call out aloud upon us to separate for ever. The advocates for this doctrine tell us, that as long as we continue under the allegiance of the crown of England, the nations of Europe will not lend us any assistance. And have we then so bad an opinion of our own strength as in despair to call in the assistance of foreigners? No (say they) but surely an alliance with foreigners will be an advantage to us, by enabling them to supply us with the necessaries for carrying on the war; that on a declaration of independence, and not before, our seas and rivers will be crouded with French and Spaniards, a ready market will be had for our produce, and gold and silver will pour in apace. Alas! I fear it will prove but a golden dream, out of which we shall awake [illegible] to me to be the most probable. While Br[illegible] mistress of the seas, and blocks up every [illegible] country, how are the French and Spaniards to get in amongst us? Have we not seen her an over-match for France and Spain united? And while she continues in alliance with Russia and Holland, is it not probable that she will beat the rest of the united world on that element? But I will suppose France and Spain able to lend effectual assistance; yet I affirm that it is neither their interest to give it, nor our interest to accept it, with a view to absolute independency. Cut the knot which ties old England to the new, and soon would the northern colonies alone possess more force than they now have united with Britain. This vast continent, let loose from every connexion in Europe, would enjoy the liberty, the command of all her own movements. It would then become a measure of equal importance and facility for her to seize those lands whose treasures [illegible] supply what the mediocrity of her own productions [illegible] her. Her independent position would enable her to complete the preparations for invasion before the rumour of them would reach the European climates. She might chuse her enemy, the field, and the moment of her victories. Her thunder would always discharge itself on coasts where it was least expected, on seas but feebly guarded by distant states. Those countries, for the defence of which forces were sent over, would be conquered before they could be succoured. They could neither be recovered by treaty, without great sacrifices, nor prevented from falling again under that yoke from which an enfeebled hand had delivered them. The colonies of these states would hasten to acknowledge a master who would offer them no conditions so vexatious as that of their own government; or else, [illegible]ted by the example of the English provinces, they would break the chain which fastens them so shamefully to Europe. Sound policy then will prevent the rival nations of England from precipitating, by their secret councils, by clandestine succours, or by open assistance, the total independence of America, which can only deliver them from a neighbouring rival, by giving them a conqueror at a distance. I will go further, and assert, however paradoxical it may appear, that although the other nations of Europe will not assist in bringing about a total separation, it will be their true interest to join the Americans in that constitutional independence which gives them *a free trade under the allegiance of the crown of England*. England, it is true, derives the influence she is mistress of, especially in the new world, from the extent and population of her northern colonies. It is they who put it in her power to attack at all times, with advantage, the isles and the continent of other nations, to conquer their lands, and to ruin their commerce. But let it be considered, that this crown hath, in the other quarters of the globe, interests which may run counter to her progress in America, which may hamper or retard her enterprizes there, which may annihilate her conquests by the necessity of restitutions. France and Spain have nothing more to gain from a total separation of the colonies, but what they will receive from their independent trade under the crown of England. They have a great deal more to lose. This reasoning, it is said, may hold good with respect to Spain, but the French territories in America are so insignificant that an extensive commerce with the continent, and the prospect of a powerful fleet, will vastly overbalance the other considerations. And can we be serious in our wishes to aggrandize the power of France? That nation [illegible]ously aspired at universal empire, and only wanted [illegible]et to carry her scheme into execution. Shall we [illegible]uch short-sighted politicians as to furnish her with that fleet? Soon would she give laws to the whole American continent. Or suppose the power of France should be only an equal match for Britain, what shall we gain by the conflict? A diversion of the British forces perhaps in our favour. But is it not more probable that the contending powers, being wearied with their mutual losses, would join to divide the colonies between them? Thus every great and powerful motive combines to mark the line of American politics---*the rights of a free trade under the crown of England, and the power of granting supplies as the free gift of the people, until, in the fulness of time, the seat of empire shall be transferred from Britain to America.*

HAMPDEN.

ANNAPOLIS, May 23.

In CONVENTION.

Wednesday, [illegible]day, 1776.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the peace and good order of the province should be maintained as much as possible; and it appearing to this Convention that sundry officers appointed for that purpose have refused to take upon them the respective trusts to which [illegible] usual oaths to the government, during the unhappy differences with Great Britain.

Resolved, That the said oaths be dispensed with during the said differences, and that the persons already appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, do qualify themselves for their trusts by taking the respective oaths of office to which they are or may be appointed; and all persons concerned either in administring or taking the said oath of office independent of the said oaths to the government, may rest assured, that proper care shall be taken, upon the settlement of those differences, an event we most ardently wish for, to indemnify them against any penalties directed by any laws, to be inflicted on persons acting as aforesaid without having first taken said oaths.

Monday, 20 *May*, 1776.

The president laid before the Convention a letter from the dep[illegible] of this province in Congress, inclosing the follo[illegible]ssion, to wit:

"In CONGRESS, *May* 15, 1776.

"WHEREAS his Britannic majesty, in conjunction with the lords and commons of Great-Britain, has, by a late act of parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these United Colonies from the protection of his crown—And whereas no answer whatever, to the humble petitions of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great-Britain, has been, or is likely to be given, but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies—And whereas it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, for the people of these colonies NOW to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the [illegible]n of Great-Britain; and it is necessary that the exe[illegible]e of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of the colonies for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies——Therefore

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies, and conventions, of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigences of their affairs has been hitherto established, do adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general.

"*Extract from the minutes,*
CHA. THOMSON, secretary."

Which was read and ordered to be postponed for consideration till next day.

Tuesday, 21 *May*, 1776.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the resolution of Congress of the 15th day of this instant, and thereupon came to the following resolutions;

Resolved unanimously, That the people of this province have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of this province.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that this Convention hath ample power to draw the whole force of this province into action against the armed force that is, or may be employed to carry into execution the several unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the British parliament for laying taxes in America, to enforce the collection of those taxes, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of some of the United Colonies.

Resolved unanimously, That this province hath hitherto exerted itself, and will upon all occasions continue to exert itself, with cheerfulness and alacrity, in the common cause, agreeable to the faith pledged in the union of the colonies: and if it shall appear to this province necessary to enter into a further compact with the other colonies for the preservation of the constitutional rights of America, this province will enter into such further engagement for that purpose.

Resolved unanimously, That this Convention, by a resolution of the 15th day of this instant, hath made sufficient provision to prevent a necessity for any person within this province now taking the oaths for the support of government under the crown of Great-Britain, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it is not necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be now totally suppressed in this province, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people.

Resolved, That the honourable Matthew Tilghman, Esq; and Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Alexander, Samuel Chase, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, esquires, deputies now re-elected by ballot to represent this province in Congress, be, and they or any three or more of them are, empowered to represent this province in Congress until the end of the next session of Convention, as fully as they might, until the end of this session of Convention, have done the same, under their former appointment.

Resolved unanimously, That as this Convention is firmly persuaded that a re-union with Great-Britain on constitutional principles would most effectually secure the rights and liberties and increase the strength and promote the happiness of the whole empire, objects which this province hath ever had in view, the said deputies are bound and directed to govern themselves by the instructions given to them by this Convention in its session of December last, in the [illegible] manner as if the said instructions were particularly [illegible]ecited.

Published by order of Convention,
G. DUVALL, cl.

TO THE PRINTER.

I TAKE it is the natural right of every individual freely to disclose his sentiments on any subject wherein he apprehends the public is any ways concerned. Under this impression I shall venture to exercise that right. This I hope is a sufficient apology.

Among the various necessary regulations which have been made during this time of general d[illegible] I have not had the satisfaction to see one which shields the people from the future oppression of MONEY LENDERS. They are permitted to reap in time the produce of their trade *in money* out of the exhausted substance of others who are laid under the most strict [illegible] which occasion[illegible] and others obliged to [illegible] the small fruits of their trade in country produce, whilst THESE HERE have the peculiar privilege of gathering their *uninterrupted increase in money*, and rising upon the ruins of their distress'd fellow countrymen. The conventions fully sensible of the difficulties that the people would be laid under by a suspension of their commerce passed resolutions for the prevention of undue advantages being taken by individuals therefrom; particularly *in restricting suits at law*, and *the prohibiting the recovery of rents in money*, where country produce should be tendered though *contracts* were subsisting for *payment* of such *rents in money*. Which regulations have had the salutary effects intended by them. It is hoped with all due deference to superior judgments that equal attention will be paid to this grievance; and that it will be effectually removed, by a resolution passing to the following effect—THAT ALL INTEREST OF MONIES MAY BE PAID AND SHALL BE RECEIV'D IN COUNTRY PRODUCE AT A REASONABLE VALUE TO BE SET BY THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION.

Where there is any deviation from, or neglect of the interest of, the people it may be easily corrected, or prevented, by early care, and the precaution which good poli[illegible]ects.

The PEOPLE's MAN.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

I *ENCLOSE you a further account of Mr. Wright, which you'll please insert in your next paper, and you'll oblige*

Your humble servant,
RICHARD WILLSON.

Queen-Anne's county, 21st May, 1776.

I OBSERVE in the Maryland Gazette of the 16th instant Mr. Turbutt Wright's confession of cowardice—Mr. Wright afterwards says he boxed my ears; it is false. Mr. Wright did in a public company give me one blow, and before I could get my great coat off, the people interposed. I did not incline to box with Mr. Wright in that company, but offered to walk out by ourselves and end it in his own way; he refused. If Mr. Wright expects a scrutiny of my past conduct for his satisfaction, he must excuse me as long as I look upon his disesteem as reputable. I should not think it my duty to challenge any man for mentioning a report as they heard it. If Mr. Wright had met me at Chester church, we could have walked in five minutes to as private a place as necessary; as it is, I think his objections of no weight. I did apply to the hon convention for an appointment in the army, and met with the same success Mr. Wright's friends did in making him a field officer.

RICHARD WILLSON.

On Saturday the first day of June next will be exposed to public sale, for the benefit of the under-writers, at Fell's-Point, the east end of Baltimore-Town, for cash or good London bills of exchange,

TWO hundred and seventy hogsheads of tobacco, part of the cargo of the brigantine Nancy, capt. Gabriel Sund; one hundred and twenty-five hogsheads whereof being damaged, will be sold separate from the residue thereof, landed safe. Also about eleven thousand pipe [illegible] and barrel staves, part of the said cargo. [illegible] THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

St. Mary's county, Maryland, May 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 5th instant, an indented servant man, named Michael Ferroll, a common labourer, born in Ireland, and I believe between 20 and 25 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, but little beard, black hair, and fond of liquor: had on when he went away, a new broad cloth coat and waistcoat of a darkish claret colour, a pair of new sheepskin breeches with strings in the knees, an osnabrig shirt, black stockings, and half worn shoes. It is likely he may change some of his cloaths and his name. I am inclined to think he will make towards Baltimore, or Alexandria in Virginia, and endeavour to inlist in some company. Whoever apprehends the said servant, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward and all reasonable char[illegible] b[illegible]

w3 [illegible]ATHANASIUS FORD.

Prince-George's co[illegible], Maryland, 19 May, 1776.

COMMITTED to my cust[illegible]dy as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Will, and says he belongs to Mr. William Patterson near Colchester in Virginia. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

3w RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

Elk Ridge, May 13, 1776.

STRAYED about a week ago from the subscriber, a small sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, has a large mane and very short tail, a large scar above her tail which is very remarkable, her brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring her to [illegible] Wilkins near Annapolis, or

[illegible]ARD WHITTLE on Elk-Ridge.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Farm[illegible], in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a small bright bay horse, appears to be old, branded on the off buttock U, trots and gallops, has a small saddle spot on the off side of his back, and a very small [illegible] on his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Daily, in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 12 hands and a half high, with a few white hairs in her face, is a natural pacer, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

mouth, and now in the poſſeſſion of Henrious Boot, in Crown-ſtreet, near the North-river, New-York.

MARYLAND.

(A)

MISS ANDERSON, Kent county, 2; Anth. Addiſon, Prince George county; Anth. Addiſon, Bladenburgh; Robert Anderſon, Cheſtertown, 2; John Addiſon, Eſq; Prince Georges; Rebecca Addiſon, Annapolis; Joſ. Anderſon, Annapolis.

(B) John Beale Bardley, Annapolis, 2; James Brooks, do. 2; Tho. Buchanan, Prince Georges; T. Buchanan, Bladenburgh; Anth. Banning, Cheſtertown, 2; Archibald Buchanan, Baltimore, 3; John Baynes, Piſcataway; Middleton Belt, George Town; Aaron Booth, Baltimore Town; Thomas Blake, Clifts; Capt. Walter Brook, Port Tobacco; Abraham Berhaud, Baltimore; Charles Blair, Hunting Creek; Wm. Brog, Annapolis; Mrs. Hackman, do. Wm. Bragden, Patuxent; Wm. Bo[illegible] Wm. Brown, Annapolis; Thomas Ball, B[illegible] Elizabeth Buchanan, London Town; [illegible] Beclar, Nottingham; John Buckley, Richmond Town; Walter and Wm. Barclay, Baltimore; Wm. Buchanen, do Brown and Cornthwaite, do. John Blake, Clifts; Lucretia Boſman, Choptank; Robert Blake, Annapolis; John Barnes, Kent Iſland; Henry Brown, Baltimore; Joſiah Beall, Piſcataway; Wm. Bacon, Coln. Potowmack; Wm. Bond, Buſh River; Robert Buchanan, Cambridge; Suſ. Bacon, Clifts; John Smith Brooks, Eſq; Upper Marlbro.

(C) Zachariah and James Campbell, Vienna, 2; Baudick Calvert, Annapolis; John Cochran, Choptank; Judith Chaſe, Char. county; Capt. John Coward, Talbot county; Cary and Somerville, Baltimore; Wm. Crandell, Lyon's Creek; George Croſs, Queen Anne; Wm. Colling, Nottingham; Overton Carr, Prince Georges; Wm. Child, Patuxent; Jas. Carleton, Bladenburgh; Richard Cromwell, Baltimore; John Cunningham, York River; William Cook, Eſq; Annapolis; Robert Cockerton, Cheſtertown; Jeremiah Townly Chaſe, Baltimore.

(D) Hen. Darnell, Eſq; Pig Point; H Darnell, Eſq; Portland manor; J. Dickenſon, Talbot county; J. Dickenſon, Choptank; Philip Darnell, Patuxent, 2; P. Darnell, Anne Arundel county; Jemper Dawſon, and co Talbot; George Jempey Dawſon, do. Jacob Deale, Calvert county; Jacob Deale, Clifts; Joſeph Diggs, Upper Marlb. 4; Richard Darnall, Pig Point; Samuel Darnall, Queen Anne; George Daffin, Baltimore; [illegible] Daffin, Talbot county; Samuel Dickerſon, [illegible]; Wm. Dawſon, Eaſtern Shore; Thomas Dilkes, Baltimore; Edward Dawley, Ann Arundell; Thomas Dickenſon, Falcon ſloop of war; John Dawſey, Baltimore; Thomas Darſey, Elkridge Landing; Gideon Dare, Patuxent; Robert Darſay, Elkridge; Alexander Donaldſon, Baltimore; Sharpe and Dawſon, Talbot county; John Dowe, Three Rivers; Wm. Davis, Calvert county; Mary Drury, Queen Ann; Robert Darnell, Prince George.

(E) Samuel Ellis, George Town; Griffith Evans, Pipe Creek, James Ediſon, Annapolis; John Enwalls, Dorſet county; Pollard Ed[illegible] Choptank.

(F) Collin Ferguſon, George Town; Ignatius Fenwick, St. Mary county; Hugh Finley, Baltimore; Mungo Fairley, Benedict; Miſs Biddy Fitzgerald, Baltimore; Daniel Fiſher, Cheſter county; Lawrence Foy, Frederick Town; John French, Bladenſburgh; Henry Fleming and co. Norwalk, Virginia; Ralph Ford, Baltimore.

(G) Cornelius Garriſon, Baltimore; Cha. Graham, Calvert county; Chs. Graham, Lower Marlborough; Gale, Jackſon, and Stewart, Somerſet county, 2; Robert Gilchriſt, Talbot county, 2; Wm. Goodwin, Baltimore; George Gray, Port Tobacco; Robert Gilmer, Dorcheſter county; Robert Goldſborough, Miles River; Nicholas Goldſborough, Choptank; Comfort Gambrill, Severn; Hugh Griffith, Lower Marlbro; John Goldſborough, Choptank; William Gordon, Annapolis; Adam Gray, Queen Ann; Wm. Gr[illegible]; Willm Goodchild, do. Patrick [illegible]nay, do. Nathaniel Greenfield, Benedict; Wm. Gilbert, Lower Marlbro, Foſter Goldſborough, Eaſtern River; Capt. Edward Gant, Lower Marlbro.

(H) Harris and Donaldſon, Baltimore, 4; John Hetherington, do. Harriſon, Ennalls and Harriſon, do. Tho. Harriſon, Eaſtern Shore; Tho. Harriſon, Baltimore Town; James Hill, do. Harriſon and Sprigg, Cambridge; Henry Harriſon, Patuxent; William Harris, Clifts; Samuel Hay, Baltimore; Hugh Hopewell, Patuxent; Wm. Hill, Brunſwick, North-Carolina; Rev. Mr. Harriſon, Grince George; Thomas Brook Hodgkin, Annapolis; Rachel Hammond, Severn; Sarah Hopkins, Patapſco; Henry Hunt, Calvert county; James H[illegible]more; James Haggan, Bladenſburgh; Joh[illegible] Severn River; Eleazer Haward, Annapolis; Robert Harriſon, Cambridge; Eliſha Hopkins, Severn; Benjamin Hall, Eſq; Prince George; James Hutchins, jun. Eſq; Kent Iſland; John Hanſon, jun. Eſq; Fredericks Town; Joſeph Hopkins, Severn; John Hopkins, do. Ivarius Hatfield, Bladenburgh; Da. [illegible] Baltimore; Th. Harwood, Annapolis; John Hopkins Stone, Port Tobacco; John H. Stone, Patuxent; Hopper and Kent, Queen Ann; Jerard Hopkins, Severn; 2; Jon. Hudſon, Baltimore, 4.

mingham, St. Mary county, 3; Jonathan Jackſon, Blandford; John Jenkins, Baltimore; Rachel John, do. Nicholas Jones, Baltimore, do. Edward Johnſon, Patuxent; Robert Johnſon, Baltimore; Shadrick Jones, do. Thomas Johnſton, Eſq; Fredericktown.

(K) Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, Annapolis, 2; Capt. Benjamin King, Lower Marlbro; Clement Kelly, Baltimore; Knox and Bailey, Nanjemoy; Robert Kaghey, Cecil county; Kelſell and Spalding, Sundbury.

(L) Hon. Richard Lee, Maryland, 4; Robert Lloyd Nicolls, Talbot, 3; Philip Thomas Lee, Eſq; Annapolis, 3; Rachel Leeds, Edmondſon; John Leeds, Miles River; Wm. Lyles, Patuxent; Wm. Lyon, Baltimore; James Lyon, Patu[illegible] Matthew Lampard, Queen Ann; John La[illegible]altimore; Robert Lann, do. Alexander Lawſon, [illegible]; do. John Luca[illegible], St. Mary; Lux & Bowli[illegible], Baltimore.

(M) John Muir, deputy collector, Annapolis, 2; Thomas Morton, Patuxent, 2; George Milligan, Ce[illegible] county; Addiſon Murdock, Queen Ann; Margaret Murdock, Patuxent; Thomas Marſh, Queen Ann; John M'Curdy, Baltimore; John Moals, Eſq; do. Iſabel Gregory, Dorſet county; Morgan and Sluby, Eaſtern Shore; Donald Mac Queen, Cheſter-Town; Henry Murray, Cambridge; Thomas Martin, jun. Maryland; Revd. Joſiah Meſſenger, St. Mary; Dr. James Murray, Annapolis; John M'Kitrick, Baltimore; John Merryman, do. Wm. Merritt, do. [illegible]mas Muſe, Cambridge; George Maxwell, Ben[illegible]; John M'Donough, Baltimore; John Mather, Miles River; Legh Maſter, Eſq; Baltimore; Wm. Maynadier, Talbot county; Capt. Samuel Maynard, Annapolis; Nicholas M'Cubbin, Eſq; do. Jacob Manwearing, Baltimore; Richard Moale, Eſq; do

(N) Mr. Nokes, Annapolis; Miſs Nielſon, do. John O'Brien, Fredericktown; Samuel Nicholas, Eſq; ——— River; Thomas Noel, John Nixon, Dorcheſter county.

(P) Wm. Potts, Eſq; Annapolis, 3; John Palmore, Alexandria county; Capt. Matthew Purnall, Synicopinx; Edward Parkinſon, Talbot Court-Houſe; John Pryor, Annapolis; Jonathan Plowman, Baltimore; Riſdon Plummer, Queen Ann; Martha Pitts, Baltimore; William Perry, Talbot county; George Plater, Eſq; Patuxent.

(R) Wm. Richardſon, Carolina county, Eaſtern Shore, 2; Mrs. Rigby, Annapolis, 3; Philip Rogers, Baltimore, 2; Samuel Ridges, Queen Ann; Wm. Roberts, Eſq; Annapolis; Robert and John Riddle, Baltimore; Robert Read, do. Joſeph Rathell, Annapolis; Mrs. Roger, Prince George; Samuel Robertſon, Patuxent; Elizabeth Robertſon, Herring Bay; Wm. Richmond, Queen's Town; Richard Rowles, Prince George; Thomas Rennalds, Eſq; Patuxent.

(S) Henry Steel, Dorcheſter county; Robert Smith, Eſq; Annapolis; John Sterrett, Baltimore; Stephen Steward, Weſt River; John Singleton, Talbot county; James Sewell, Calvert county; John Stewart, Baltimore; John Stewart, Somerſet county; Suſannah Sommerville, Patuxent; John Stephny, Choptank; Stewart and Reany, Patuxent; Mrs. Clone Slye, St. Mary; Thomas Stephens, Eaſtern Shore; Iſaac Simmons, Herring Bay; Elizabeth Simmons, do. James Sterret and ſons, Baltimore; Samuel Skilton, do. Oſborn Sprigg, Eſq; Upper Marlbro; Thomas Sprigg, Maryland; Mary Steel, Annapolis; Henry Shipton, do. John Smith and ſons, Act. Part. Baltimore; Alexander Stenhouſe, do. 2; Caleb Shields, do. 3; John Skinner, Nottingham, 2; Thomas Smith, Cheſter Town, 2; Richard Sprigg, Eſq; Annapolis, 2.

(T) John Tennant, Nanticock, 2; Mr. Thomas, Talbot county; Mr. Thomas, Hill's Delight; Mary Taylor, Swan Creek; Benjamin Talbot, Patuxent; James Taylor, Somerſet county; Joſeph Talbot, Patuxent; Philip Thomas, Weſt River; Wm. Treagle, Arundell county; Henry Thompſon and co. Baltimore; Henry Tulman, Benedict; Wm. Trip, Eaſtern Shore; Daniel Talbot, Patuxent; Robert Tyler, Queen Ann.

(V) John Voorhis, George Town; Simon Vaſhen, Baltimore.

(W) Hugh Warden, Act. Part. Norwalk, Virginia; Peter Wilſon, Hartford county, 2; John Wilſon, do. 3; William Wakely, Baltimore, 2; Walſey and Salmon, do. Edward Wells, Ann Arundel county; Dr. C. F. Weeſenthal, Baltimore; James Weeme, Eſq; Calvert county; Robert Ward, Herring Bay; Plumer Williams, Somerſet county; David Weems, Eſq; Annapolis; John Weems, Eſq; Ann Arundell county; Robert Wilſon, Eaſtern Shore; Benjamin White, Queen Ann; John Ward, Baltimore; John Wetherburne, do. Joſhua Watts, Artien county; Martha Ann Whitcato, Farlow county.

April 15, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to George Matthews, late of Kingſbury furnace in Baltimore county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, to enable us to execute his will, and all thoſe who have claims againſt him are deſired to exhibit them properly authenticated, to

T. RUSSELL
and
JAMES SMITH, } executors.

w8

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Talbot county, Maryland, May 6, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 4th inſtant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made man, five feet ſeven inches high, thirty or thirty-five years of age, with black hair cut ſhort, of a ſurly bad countenance, is a ſawyer or labourer, and underſtands horſes; had on a ſhort blue coat much worn, ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket and trouſers, good ſtrong ſhoes with ſmall nails in the ſoles and heels, a cap made of Engliſh ſole leather and painted blue, and had an iron collar about his neck: he is a moſt impudent infamous villain, this being the third time he has run away, and once he broke jail after he was taken up and committed.

Thomas Pearſon, a ſlender young ſimple fellow, with light coloured ſhort ſoft hair, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, has large eyes and very ſmall fingers, is a ſawyer or labourer: had on a drab coloured coat and jacket about half worn, ſpotted ſwanſkin trouſers, and a leather cap and ſhoes the ſame as Manly's. They both ſpeak the North of England dialect.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive if taken in this province forty ſhillings for each, and if taken up out of this province three pounds for each.

w3 JAMES BRADDOCK.

N.B. 'Tis probable they will change their names, and perhaps ſome part of their cloaths, and 'tis likely they will lurk in the woods all the day time and travel in the night.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING deſirous of ſettling the eſtate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceaſed, we requeſt all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months ſtanding, are requeſted to come immediately and make payment; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and ſettle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requeſts are not complied with, we ſhall take ſuch methods as will compel a ſettlement, without reſpect to perſons, although it will [illegible] agreeable to

tf [illegible]AMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thurſday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder houſe, a bay horſe, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left ſhoulder. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampſhire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarſe light coloured cloth with waiſtcoat of the ſame, much worn, good buckſkin breeches, ribb'd worſted ſtockings and Engliſh made ſhoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reaſon for his elopement, than that he often merited chaſtiſement and never received it. He was ſeen at Mr. Jacob Sampſon's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to viſit a ſhip-mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 ſhillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Oppoſite Mrs. Johnſon's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the aforeſaid trades in all their various branches, and at the moſt reaſonable rates; alſo that he cleans and repairs all ſorts of fire-arms, ſmall-ſwords, hangers, and cutlaſſes: He alſo makes hooks for ſwords in the neateſt and moſt approved manner.

N. B. He has ſeveral groſs of hooks and eyes to diſpoſe of cheap.

SPRIGHTLY!

To be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at Schoolfield, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred Engliſh horſe, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, riſing ſeven years old, is of a beautiful dark cheſnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well ſuited to breed for either the ſaddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemiſh or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horſe on the continent, four mile heats at nine ſtone. He will be let at ſix dollars, for the ſeaſon, and half a crown to the groom, and as at ſo low a rate the caſh will be expected before the horſe is led out. Good paſture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding; and mares above 15 miles diſtance two weeks gratis. tf

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.